

**Maryland Historical Trust
Determination of Eligibility Form**

Property Name: Clark Circle Cottage No. 5 - Springfield Inventory Number: CARR-1230
Address: 3rd Street Clark Circle complex Historic District: Yes ☒ No
City: Sykesville Zip Code: _____ County: Carroll
USGS Quadrangle(s): Finksburg
Property Owner: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): _____ Tax Map Number: _____
Project: Change in Use - Clark Circle complex Agency: DHMH
Agency Prepared By: Maryland Historical Trust
Preparer's Name: Jonathan Sager Date Prepared: 11/28/2007
Documentation Is Presented In: _____
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ☒ Eligibility Recommended ☐ Eligibility Not Recommended
Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: ☐ Yes ☐ Listed: ☐ Yes
Site Visit by MHT Staff: ☐ Yes ☐ No Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: (Please attach map and photo)

The Clark Circle complex at Springfield State Hospital Center consists of 7 buildings that are individually recorded in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties: Building 1 (MIHP number CARR-1225), Building 2 (CARR-1226), Building 3 (CARR-1228), Building 4 (CARR-1229), Building 5 (CARR-1230), Dining Hall & Kitchen (CARR-1227), and Service Building (CARR-1224). The complex is located within the 583-acre Springfield Hospital Center survey district (CARR-1197) in Sykesville, Carroll County. The Hospital Center as a whole has not been evaluated to determine if it is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; however, a number of buildings near Clark Circle form a Historic District (CARR-1643) that is listed in the National Register. When surveyed in 1986, the seven buildings of the Clark Circle complex were all described as in fair condition and recommended by Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for their association with significant historical trends and as examples of Georgian Revival design.

Springfield Hospital was founded in the 1890s as Maryland's second state-owned facility for the mentally ill. The hospital consists of three primary groups of buildings for housing and treating patients. These are the Martin Gross complex for men, which consists of buildings built from 1898 to 1932, the Warfield complex for women, which consists of buildings built from 1900 to 1929, and the Clark Circle complex. The Clark Circle complex contains buildings built from 1924 to 1937 for epileptic patients. It is named for Dr. J. Clement Clark, a longtime superintendent of Springfield Hospital Center. The history of Springfield Hospital Center is summarized in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form for CARR-1197 and in the

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility Recommended: ☒ Eligibility Not Recommended: ☐
Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

MHT Comments:

Jonathan Sager
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Blumky
Reviewer, National Register Program

12/5/07
Date

12/3/07
Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**CARR-1230****Clark Circle Cottage No. 5 - Springfield**

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National Register Nomination form for CARR-1643.

The original 1924 portions of the Clark Circle complex consisted of a men's residence (Cottage 1), a women's residence (Cottage 2), the Dining Hall & Kitchen, and the Service Building. This cluster was the first work at Springfield Hospital by the architect Henry Powell Hopkins. Hopkins also designed the other buildings in the Clark Circle Complex - Cottages 3 and 4, which were added in 1928, and Cottage 5, which was built 1935-7 with funds from the Public Works Administration. All of the buildings are designed in a similar Colonial Revival style characterized by an often sparing, sometimes nearly Modern, use of historical features. All of the buildings except for Cottage 5 were built by the Northeastern Construction Company. Cottage 5 was built by the Davis Construction Company.

Like the older Martin Gross and Warfield complexes at Springfield Hospital Center, the Clark Circle complex is modeled on the "cottage plan" of hospital design. From the 1840s to the 1880s, most hospitals were built based on the "linear plan," a single large building with wings for housing and treating patients (Yanni, Carla. *The Architecture of Madness; Insane Asylums in the United States*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2007. pgs. 14,79). The contrasting, "cottage" or "colony" plan became popular around the turn of the century and consisted of clusters of smaller buildings. The cottage plan resulted from reformers who hoped to make institutions more humane and increasing hospital populations, because it allowed for the quick and incremental growth of facilities. The plan is generally associated with a group of medical professionals who believed that most mental illness was incurable and required long-term institutionalization (Yanni, 84).

While the colony plan had its roots in the late nineteenth century, the 1924 Clark Circle complex was up-to-date in its application of the form for housing and treating epileptic patients. The 1920 edition of the American Medical Association Handbook of Therapy noted that, "The necessity of epileptic colonies and public institutions for the study and care of epileptics is now being recognized, and they have been inaugurated by a number of states." (Osborne, Oliver T. and Morris Fishbein. *Handbook of Therapy*, Sixth Edition. Chicago: American Medical Association, 1920. pg. 438.). According to one source, Ohio had become the first state to establish a colony plan facility for epileptics in 1893 and that just 14 states had such facilities in 1919 (Warner, Amos Griswold and George Elliott Howard. *American Charities*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company Publishers, 1919. pg. 339). In 1915, the only Maryland facility exclusively for epileptics was the small private Silver Cross Home in Port Deposit (State of New York Report of the State Commission to Investigation Provision for the Mentally Deficient. Albany: J.B. Lyon Company, 1915. pgs. 443-4). So, the founding of the state facility for epileptic patients at Springfield Hospital was a significant event in the history of public health in Maryland.

The 1920 AMA Handbook stressed the importance of controlling indoor and outdoor environment and patient diet in the treatment of epilepsy (Osborne, 438). For these reasons, a professionally staffed and purpose-built facility was seen as important in treating the condition. Another text of the time justified the establishment of institutional housing for epileptics as beneficial for a variety of medical and social reasons. It argued that because seizures made it difficult for epileptics to maintain jobs, they suffered disproportionately from poverty, social exclusion, and addiction (Jelliffe, Smith Ely and William A White. *Diseases of the Nervous System; A Text-Book of Neurology and Psychiatry*. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger, 1917. pgs. 804-5). The text went on the reason, "In the colony all these social handicaps are removed. Here he may have a fit in peace and comfort without feeling that he is disgraced or in imminent danger of losing his means of livelihood... he is provide a home, congenial

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**Eligibility Recommended:** _____**Eligibility Not Recommended:** _____**Criteria:** _____ A _____ B _____ C _____ D**Considerations:** _____ A _____ B _____ C _____ D _____ E _____ F _____ G**MHT Comments:**_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

CARR-1230

Clark Circle Cottage No. 5 - Springfield

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surrounds, a regulated diet, and is under that careful and continuous skilled supervision for a prolonged time which is so essential to the best results. Under colony care Spratling thinks 5 per cent of cases as they go can be cured and that this percentage could be doubled or perhaps trebled if all the cases could be gotten under treatment early" (Jelliffe, 805).

All seven buildings in the Clark Circle complex were designed by Henry Powell Hopkins. Hopkins was born in Annapolis, Maryland on February 12, 1891. According to the MIHP forms for CARR-1224 and CARR-1229, the Clark Circle Complex was Hopkins's first commission at Springfield Hospital. He went on to design a total of 16 new buildings at Springfield. Hopkins received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from Columbia University in 1914 and a M.A. from St. Johns College in 1918. He joined the American Institute of Architects in 1921 (Tatman, Sandra L. "Hopkins, Henry Powell (1891 - ?)" Philadelphia Architects and Buildings database: <http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org>. accessed Nov. 27, 2007). During the 1920s, Hopkins worked from an office at 347 N. Charles Street in Baltimore. From the early 1940s through the early 1970s, he worked from an office at 10 East Mulberry Street in Baltimore (PAB Database; CARR-1643). During some or all of this time he practiced with partners under the firm name Hopkins, Pfeiffer & Associates. By the 1950s Hopkins was recognized by his professional peers as having made significant contributions to architecture. He was made a fellow of the AIA in 1951 (PAB Database).

After receiving the commission to design the Clark Circle complex early in his career, Hopkins went on to design many buildings for the Maryland State government. He was responsible for buildings at the state's hospital centers at Spring Grove and Crownsville; the 1976 State Legislative Services Building in the capitol complex in Annapolis; and a number of buildings at the University of Maryland College Park, including the chapel and library ("Maryland U's New Arts and Science Building." The Washington Post, Times Herald. Sep. 21, 1963: A9.; Watson, Douglas. "Factions Fight Over Building; Will the Old Marble Hall Come Tumbling Down?" The Washington Post, Times Herald. Apr. 13, 1972: F1, F5.; CARR-1224; CARR-1229). Most or all of these buildings were designed in a simple Colonial Revival style similar to that used at Clark Circle.

The Clark Circle complex is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. As the first state facility built for the treatment of epileptic patients, the complex is representative of the significant expansion and specialization of Maryland public health care during the early twentieth century. Additional study of the property's history may determine whether or not the complex is associated with any individuals whose significant contributions to history can be identified and documented. None are known at this time.

The Clark Circle complex is also eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C. The "colony plan" form and consistent Colonial Revival style make the complex a unified entity typical of Maryland's early twentieth century mental health facilities. The grouping is also representative of the early work of significant Maryland architect Henry Powell Hopkins, whose career was characterized by large state institutional commissions and his use of a simple Colonial Revival style.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility Recommended: ☐

Eligibility Not Recommended: ☐

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

MHT Comments:

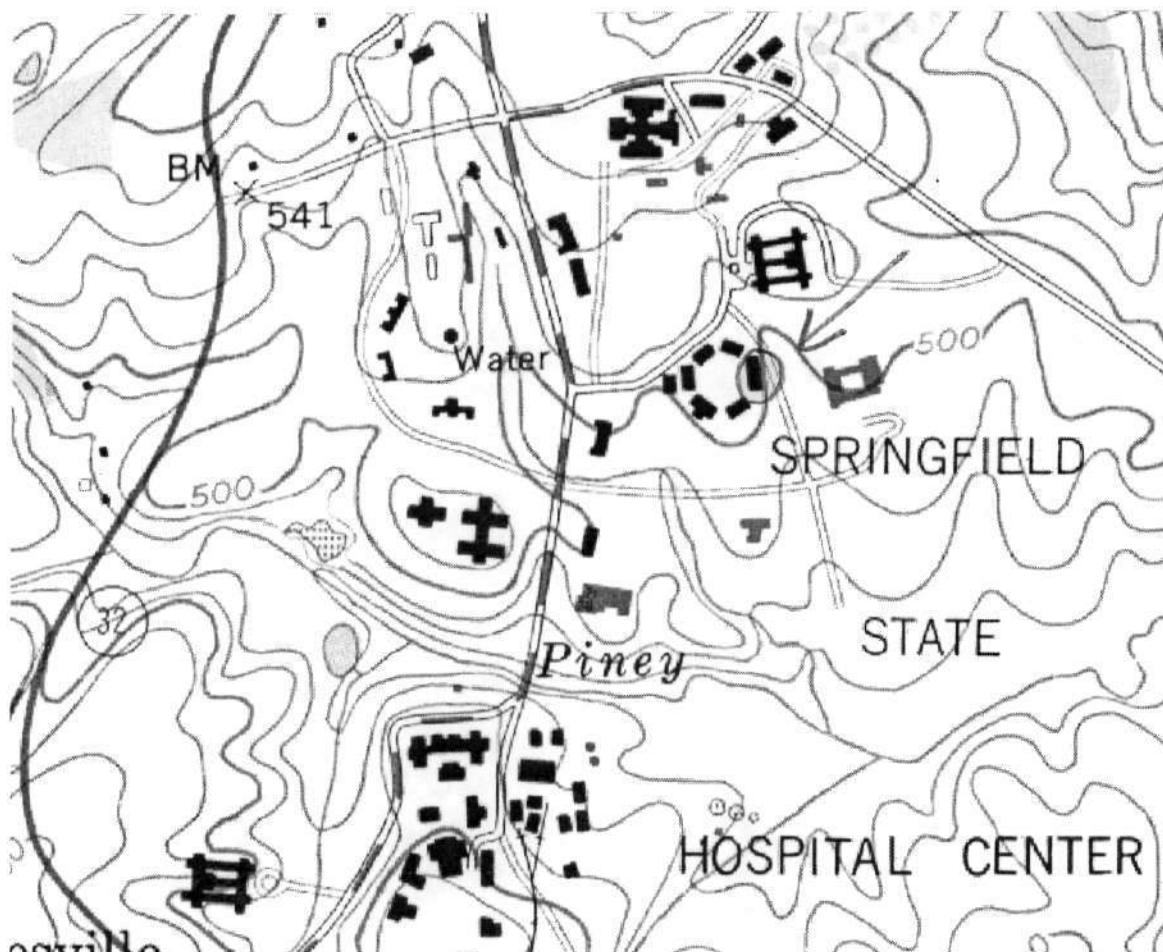
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Clark Circle Complex – Springfield Hospital
7 Buildings: CARR-1224 to CARR-1230



Finksburg Quad
Carroll County

CARR-1230

1935-37

Clark Circle Cottage #5

Public

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville

Located on the western portion of the Clark Circle, Cottage #5 was the last building constructed in the group. It, too, displays Georgian Revival features on its flemish bond brick frame. Rising two stories, the building measures twelve bays long and three bays deep.

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. CARR-1230

Magi No. 0712304839

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Clark Circle Cottage #5

and/or common

2. Location Springfield Hospital Center

street & number _____ ☐ not for publication

city, town Sykesville _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district 6

state Maryland county Carroll

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Hospital

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

street & number 201 West Preston Street telephone no.: 301-225-6816

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carroll County Courthouse Annex, Rm G-8 liber _____

street & number 55 North Court Street folio _____

city, town Westminster state Maryland 21157

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title _____

_____ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local ☐

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Survey No. CARR-1230

Condition

☐ excellent
☐ good
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

As the last building constructed in the Clark Circle group, Cottage #5 completed the circular arrangement of the buildings. Cottage #5 lies between Cottage #3 and Cottage #4 on the eastern portion of the arrangement but the building faces west toward the inner circle. While displaying elements of the Georgian Revival, Cottage #5 harmonizes with the other Clark Circle buildings but it exhibits some distinct features. The two story, Flemish bond brick building measures eight bays long with flanking pavilions of two bays long and three bays deep. The pavilions are slightly recessed from the main block. Quoins appear on the corners of each pavilion. A hipped roof covers the building.

Cottage #5 rests on a molded brick water table. The first floor windows retain their stone panels decorated by a single rosette. The 9/9 double-hung sashes have wooden sills and brick jack arch lintels. A brick string course divides the wall horizontally. The second floor windows show a 6/6 sash and repeat the sill and lintel treatment.

The central three bays of the west facade reveal a pedimented pavilion. The triangular pediment shows an unadorned soffit and a slate roof. On the face of the pediment, there is an oculus window surrounded by an elaborate, decorative molding. Below the pediment on the brick face of the pavilion, the second floor windows display a surround of egg and dart molding plus two less elaborate inner moldings. A raised keystone, wooden sills and a 6/6 sash characterize these windows. A stone crest of the state of Maryland lies in between the second floor windows.

The large pedimented doorways appear on the entrance pavilion. Fluted Doric pilasters support the broken triangular pediments. An urn rests in the center of the pediment. Modillions line the cornice and the soffit. The frieze is decorated by a carved design of geometric shapes. The doors have four pane transoms and stone sills. The brick of the pavilion facade is covered by paint. Two central, interior chimneys with corbeled rims break the roof line.

The north and south walls repeat the architectural features. The quoins extend from the brick water table to the plain wooden cornice. Because the building sits on a hill, the ground level of the structure is visible. The windows repeat the established pattern. A two story fire escape attaches to each north and south wall.

The east wall, though no larger than the west, exhibits an increased number of windows across its face. The ground level windows show a three pane transom over a 6/6 double-hung sash. The east wall repeats the pedimented gable characterized by a plain soffit and projecting verges. Again, an oculus window appears in the center of the pediment detailed by keystones at each quarter mark. Two dormers flank the pediment. The rounded arch dormers show Gothic sash windows.

8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1230

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1935 **Builder/Architect** Henry Powell Hopkins, Davis Construction Company

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Clark Circle Cottage #5 was the last building constructed in the epileptic colony as its presence completed the circular arrangement of the buildings. As the last cottage, Clark Circle Cottage #5 signified the completion of the group as planned. All the essentials of the colony plan of hospital design had been fulfilled and the unit was fully operational.

Henry Powell Hopkins was responsible for the entire design of the epileptic group. The architect designed Cottage #5 to accommodate 84 patients and to house "modern" treatment facilities for epileptics. The building functioned as both a dormitory and an infirmary. The brickwork was designed to match the existing buildings of the group. A steel infrastructure, copper spandrel beams, and douglas fir for the structural timbers were some of the utilized materials. Because of its treatment capabilities, Cottage #5 was the only facility of its kind in the state for epileptics. The funds for construction originated from the Public Works Administration. Patients occupied the new building on May 20, 1937.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CARR-1230

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lauren L. Bowlin

organization Office of Planning, DHMH date 6/86

street & number 201 West Preston Street telephone 301-225-6816

city or town Baltimore state Maryland 21201

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

Continued from p. 7.2.

There is a one story, clapboard addition on the east wall. Brick piers support the flat roof structure. The addition measures fourteen bays long and two bays deep. The windows exhibit a 12/12 sash and are grouped in twos. Plain pilasters divide each window grouping.



CARR-1230

Clark Circle Cottage #5
Springfield Hospital Center
Sykesville, Maryland
Don Jewell, 6/86
Negatives at MHT
West



CARR-1230

Clark Circle Cottage #5

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

East